

SYNONYMIC DATA AND DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW
GENERA AND SPECIES OF TINGIDAE (Hemiptera)

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The present paper is based upon specimens of Tingidae kindly loaned me by Dr. W. E. China, British Museum of Natural History, London, and Dr. R. E. Sailer, U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C. Some records are also from my private collection. I also desire to express my sincere appreciation to Dr. H. Schouteden, Koninklijk Museum van Belgisch Congo, Tervuren, Belgium, for the privilege of examining the many types and specimens of tingids from Belgium Congo and other regions of Africa. The types of the new species described herein are deposited as stated beneath each description. In the comparative measurements, 80 units equal one millimeter.

CROMERUS EXCELANS Drake, new species

Long, moderately stout, densely clothed with very fine, short, golden pubescence. Head black-ferruginous, with short brownish spines, the median sometimes absent. Rostrum dark brown, reaching to base of mesosternum. Bucculae closed in front. Orifice distinct. Legs rather short, dark ferruginous. Antennae dark brown to dark ferruginous, very shortly pilose, measurements—I, 12; II, 25; III, 140; IV, 85.

Pronotum moderately convex, dark ferruginous, with median carina sharply elevated; lateral carinae absent or at time fairly distinct on posterior triangular process; calli impressed, black; collar mostly biseriate, truncate in front; paranota represented by low narrow cariniform ridge which is wider and thicker opposite calli. Elytra long, with the short golden pubescence almost as dense as on pronotum; costal area narrow, uniseriate, the areolae small, a little larger opposite apex of discoidal; subcostal area biseriate, the cells small; discoidal area narrowed at both ends, widest a little beyond middle, there six cells deep; sutural area with small cells behind discoidal, then larger cells apically.

LENGTH. 4.75 mm.; width, 1.30-1.60 mm.

TYPE (male) and ALLOTYPE (female), Butuan, Mindanao, P. I.,

C. F. Baker, Drake Collection. PARATYPES: 8 specimens, same locality as type; 2 specimens, Island Samar.

C. invarius (Walker) has different antennal measurements (I, 28; II, 14; III, 128; IV, 104) and more convex and coarsely punctate pronotum.

CROMERUS BIMACULATUS (Distant)

Teleonemia bimaculata Distant, Rec. Ind. Mus., 3(2):166, 2 figs., 1909.

A study of the type (male) of *Teleonemia bimaculata* Distant in the British Museum shows that it is a typical member of the genus *Cromerus* Distant, and it is here so transferred (New Combination). The original description is accompanied by fine illustrations of the type. The antennal measurements are—I, 22; II, 10; III, 100 and IV, 85. The median carina is composed of one row of small areolae; known only from the type, taken in Borneo.

Genus LASIACANTHA Stal.

Lasiacantha Stal, Enum. Hemip., 3:130., 1873.

Jannaeus Distant, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg., 53:118. 1909.

As the type species of the genus *Jannaeus* Distant (*J. cuneatus* Distant) is a typical member of the genus *Lasiacantha* Stal (Type, *odontostoma* Stal), the former is relegated here to synonymy; *Jannaeus cuneatus* Distant now becomes a valid species of *Lasiacantha* (New synonymy and new combination). In addition *Jannaeus altimitratus* Takeya is also transferred to *Lasiacantha* (New combination). The other two species described as *Jannaeus* are being transferred to a new genus erected below.

HURDCHILA Drake, n. gen.

Head short, with short spines, partly concealed by the hood. Orifice with a long, prominent, tube-like canal with inferior surface removed. Rostum long; laminae foliaceous, areolate, subparallel, open behind. Bucculae areolate, contiguous in front. Hypocostal laminae areolate. Antenniferous tubercles short; antennae moderately long, slender, shortly pubescent; segments I and II short, stout; III long, very slender; IV short, swollen. Pronotum extremely long, moderately convex, with three long, strongly elevated carinae; hind triangular part extremely long, areolate, not quite attaining apex of discoidal area; paranota large, long, strongly reflexed, resting partly on surface of pronotum; hood moderately large, more or less

inflated, produced in front of collar, sometimes beyond apex or head. Elytra longer than abdomen, not abruptly widened near base; divided into the usual areas; discoidal area reaching beyond middle of elytra.

Type of genus, *Jannaeus torgularis* Drake and Poor. In addition *J. mirus* Drake and Poor is also transferred to this new genus (New combination). Erected in honor of Marguerite Poor Hurd who has written many papers on Tingidae as well as drawn many fine illustrations of lacebugs.

The slender pubescent antennae without long bristly and modified hairs and unarmed outer pronotal and elytral carinae, boundary veins of elytral areas, extremely longly produced hind process of pronotum separate *Hurdchila* from *Lasiacantha*.

Genus KAPIRIELLA Schouteden, 1919.

Kapiriella Schouteden, Rev. Zool. Africa, Brussels, 6:138. 1919.

Lembella Schouteden, Rev. Zool. Africa, Brussels, 6:139. 1919. (New Synonymy)

A study of the generic types of the genera *Kapiriella* Schouteden (*K. leplaei* Schouteden) and (*L. maynei* Schouteden) show that the two species belong to the same genus and that it is now necessary to suppress the latter on the basis of page priority. The species are known only from the mainland of Africa. *Lembella polita* Drake (Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 61:150-151, 1948) is identical with *K. leplaei* Schouteden (*loc. cit.*, p. 139) and thus placed in synonymy (New synonymy). The genus *Kapiriella* now comprises three valid species as follows: *K. leplaei* Schouteden, *K. maculigera* (Horvath), and *K. maynei* (Schouteden). It should also be noted that all three species exhibit considerable variation in the intensity of the color pattern.

Genus HAEDUS Distant, 1904

Haedus Distant, Trans. S. Afr. Phil. Soc., 14:432. 1904.

Hormisdas Distant, Philip. Jour. Sci., 5(1):59-60. 1910 (New Synonymy).

An examination of the generic types of the genera *Haedus* Distant (*H. clypeatus* Distant) and *Hormisdas* Distant (*H. pictus* Distant) make it necessary to suppress the later as a synonym of *Haedus*. As *Hormisdas pictus* Distant, *H. bellus* Drake, *H. diversitatus* Drake, *H. elongatus* Drake, *H. lectus* Drake, *H. sideus* Drake and Poor, *H. vicarius* Drake and *H. villiers* Drake are quite distinct and valid species, they are here transferred to the genus *Haedus*. In addition to the above and including the new species in press here and

elsewhere, the genus *Haedus* now contains 15 described species, and is represented in the faunas of Africa, Madagascar, East Indies and the Orient. The species are all small, slender, without distinct metasternal orifice, and have long slender appendages. The antennal tubercles are long with blunt tips, about two-thirds as long as the first antennal segment. The outer margins of the paranota and elytra are serrate and also clothed (including entire dorsal surface) with short, pale, decumbent pubescence. The pronotum bears three long foliaceous carinae.

HAEDUS JAVANCUS Drake, new species

Small, oblong, blackish fuscous with antennae, legs and all but apical part of costal area whitish testaceous. Head dark brown armed with five long testaceous spines (median and front pair with some brown), with tips curved downward. Antennae very long, slender, measurements—I, 10; II, 8; III, 69; IV, 26. Antenniferous tubercles long, spiniform, brown. Bucculae brownish testaceous, contiguous in front. Legs long, slender, with tips of tarsi brownish. Pubescence sparse and pale. Hypocostal laminae uniseriate. Body beneath dark fuscous. Margins of paranota and elytra finely serrate.

Pronotum tricarinate, each carina nearly equally elevated and composed of one row of small areolae, anterior part of median and lateral carinae pale testaceous, paranota slightly reflexed, biseriate, with areolae clear and moderately large, outer margin a little concave, front margin concave with the antero-outer apex terminating in a straight spine. Elytra considerably constricted beyond the middle, widest near apex; costal area wide, biseriate, with large clear areolae; subcostal area mostly uniseriate, biseriate along raised boundary of discoidal; discoidal area elongate, about three-fifths as long as elytra, with apex and outer boundary beyond the middle elevated, with outer boundary vein deeply concave between elevation and apex, three areolae deep in widest part; sutural area with veinlets and some of the cells fuscous.

LENGTH, 3.10 mm.; width, 1.11 mm.

TYPE. Bandoeng, Preonger, Java, F. C. Drescher. British Museum.

Distinguished from *H. vicarius* (Drake) by the larger size, longer cephalic spines, darker color and more elevated apex and outer

boundary (beyond middle) of discoidal area. The median carina is slightly more elevated than the lateral in *vicarius*.

ABDASTARTUS **LONGULUS**, Drake, new species

Head black, with four very long, slender, porrect, testaceous spines (median wanting). Antenniferous tubercles short, blunt, fuscous. Antennae very long, very slender, smooth, pale testaceous with basal segment partly embrowned, measurements—I, 18; II, 10; III, 88; IV, 34. Legs long, slender, smooth, pale testaceous. Hypocostal ridge narrow, uniseriate. Body long, slender, beneath blackish fuscous.

Pronotum black, moderately convex, pitted, tricarinate, with very small areolae; median carina a little higher than lateral, pale in front; lateral carinae testaceous, slightly divergent anteriorly, the areolae tiny, barely visible; paranota very narrow, whitish, uniseriate, the areolae very small. Elytra constricted beyond the middle, widest apically; costal area narrow, slightly wider apically, whitish testaceous, with cross-veinlets fuscous, the areolae narrow, some short, others long; subcostal area black-fuscous, biseriate; discoidal area elongate, reaching to middle of elytra, black-fuscous, three areolae deep in widest part; sutural area with large cells, the veins and cells black-fuscous.

LENGTH, 3.00 mm.; width, 0.72 mm.

TYPE (male), Dehra Dun, U. P., India, Sept. 2, 1951, R. N. Kuthari, Drake Collection.

The very long antennae and legs and long slender body separate this insect from the two other members of the genus.

Genus DULINIUS Distant

Dulinius Distant, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg., 47:48. 1903.

Dulinius Distant, Fauna Brit. India, Rhynchota, 2:136. 1904.

Sankisia Schoutenden, Rev. Zool. Africa, Brussels, 4(3):293. 1906.

As the type of the genera *Dulinius* Distant (*D. conchatus* Distant) and *Sankisia* Schouteden (*S. pulchra* Schouteden) are congeneric, the latter is here placed in synonymy (New synonymy). *Pulchra* is a valid species, and it is here transferred to the genus *Dulinius*. In addition to *conchatus* Distant and *pulchrus* Schouteden, the genus *Dulinius* comprises *bellus* Drake, *Kraussi* Drake, *nigrolineatus* Distant and the two new species described below. The type of the genus,

conchatus, was described from India. *nigrolineatus* from the Seychelles and the rest from the mainland of Africa.

DULINIUS CONGRUUS Drake, new species

Broad, veinlets pale testaceous, areolae hyaline and without color markings. Antennae very long, densely clothed with fine, short, pale hairs, measurements—I, 20; II, 8; III, 110; IV, 50. Veinlets on sides of hood, convex surface of paranota and basal half of outer margins of elytra finely serrate. Orifice distinct, with testaceous rim. Bucculae open in front. Legs testaceous with tarsi brownish. Body beneath fuscous.

Paranota moderately convex, finely punctate, black-fuscous, with some bluish exudation; paranota large, conchate, subequal in length and width, obliquely reflexed, deeply concave within; hood moderately large, inflated, rounded above from lateral aspects with apex reaching beyond middle of first antennal segment, longer than high; median carina highly roundly arched from base to apex, a little longer than high, higher than hood, composed of four high cells (second cell with two small cells on top of it); lateral carinae higher than long, not quite half as high and one-third as long as median. Elytra very wide, widest beyond middle, with outer margins diverging posteriorly, with apices separated, with tumid elevation rather high and short, not attaining middle of elytra; costal area very wide, four areolae deep in widest part, a little turned up on expanded front margin; discoidal area wide, not attaining middle of elytra, sloping sharply inward, composed of five cells, outer boundary vein highest a little before apex, there subangulate. Posterior surface of hood with several long pale hairs; veinlets of elytra with a few scattered, short, pale hairs.

TYPE (female), Grahamstown, South Africa, October, 1952, Drake Collection.

Allied to *D. pulchrus* (Schouteden), but readily separated from it by the larger size, much wider costal area and shape of carinae. It ranks next to *D. bellus* Drake in size, but the latter is larger with much larger paranota, and the areolae are also distinctly larger.

GENUS MECOPHARSA Drake, new genus

Head short, with five spines. Rostrum moderately long; channel uninterrupted, open behind. Bucculae closed in front. Ostiolar canal

distinct. Antennae slender, extremely long; segment I longer than head across eyes; II very short; III, long; IV extremely convex; punctate; tricarinate; hood rather small; paranota long, moderately wide, reflexed, areolate. Elytra broad, much longer and wider than abdomen, divided into the usual areas; discoidal area almost attaining middle of elytra. Reticulation distinctly lacy; pronotum produced behind.

TYPE of genus, *Mecropharsa hackeri*, n. sp.

Allied to the genus *Leptopharsa* stal, but readily separated from it and other lacy genera of *Tinginae* by the very long slender antennae with the fourth segment unusually long and subequal to the third; the paranota are not enormously developed.

MACROPHARSA HACKERI Drake, new species

Moderately large, oblong, testaceous with head, disc of pronotum and some veinlets in discal part of elytra embrowned. Eyes black. Body beneath brown. Head with five short testaceous spines, the anterior pair porrect and hind pair appressed. Rostrum brownish, reaching a little beyond mesosternum; laminae whitish, uniseriate, widely separated, open behind. Bucculae broad, areolate. Orifice with long prominently rimmed canal. Legs testaceous, very slender. Antennae testaceous with last segment mostly dark fuscous; segment I moderately swollen, four times as long as II; measurements—I, 36; II, 9; III, 90; IV, 90.

Pronotum moderately convex, finely pitted, tricarinate, each carina composed of one row of areolae; median carina a little higher than lateral, slightly arched on disc; lateral carinae feebly constricted behind disc, slightly concave within in front; hood small, subtectiform, feebly produced in front. paranota narrow, long, reflexed upright, with outer part curved in a little beyond the vertical line; hind triangular part areolate. Elytra rather broad, slowly widening posteriorly, overlapping a little but with the tips separated; costal area wide, triseriate in widest part, biseriate in front, the areolae large; subcostal area biseriate, with areolae small and rounded; discoidal area nearly reaching middle of elytra, narrowed at base and apex, widest at middle, there six areolae deep, the areolae rounded and slightly larger than in subcostal; sutural area large, with areolae larger in apical part, there as large as in costal area. Areolae hyaline.

Hypocostal laminae uniseriate. Wings whitish, longer than abdomen, much shorter than elytra.

LENGTH, 3.25 mm.; width, 1.25 mm.

TYPE (female), Conondal, Queensland, Australia, H. H. Hacking, in Drake Collection.

Separated at once from almost all other genera of lacy Tinginae by the form of the body, rather narrow paranota and extremely long fourth antennal segment, which is subequal in length to the third. *Neocypselas* Kirkaldy has the elytra abruptly widened near the base and enormously developed paranota.

NESOCYPSELAS EVANSI Drake, new species

Large, very broad, brownish with prominent dark fuscous markings. Antennae slender, testaceous with apical third of terminal segment brownish, densely clothed with rather short, fine, pale hairs, measurements—I, 36; II, 12; III, 105; IV, 98. Head reddish fuscous, unarmed; eyes black. Rostrum reaching to base of mesosternum. Legs testaceous with last tarsal segment black. Orifice with a long channel. Bucculae not quite meeting in front. Hypocostal laminae very narrow, uniseriate. Body beneath dark reddish brown. Male parameres long, strongly curved.

Pronotum moderately convex, very finely but not densely punctate, slightly shining, sparsely clothed with long fine hairs, tricarinate; carinae pale testaceous, thinly foliaceous, without distinct upright veinlets, the median carina disappearing behind disc; posterior process shortened, rounded behind, testaceous, areolate. Paranota extremely large, strongly reflexed, almost semiglobose, with outer margin high above disc and concave, longer than high, with almost every other transverse vein enlarged and infuscate, with veinlets (especially on lower half) finely serrate, the areolae largely embrowned with clear centres. Elytra very wide, abruptly widened near base with front margin there a little reflexed, with exterior margins finely closely serrate, with apices widely separated in response, with a wide band across basal part of costal area and another oblique subapical band (including areolae) dark fuscous; areolae between bands and in sutural area clear (transverse bands not fully formed in paratype); costal area very wide, six cells deep in basal three-fifths; subcostal area biseriate, with outer row of cells very small, the areolae clear; discoidal area elongate, not attaining middle

of elytra, three cells deep in widest part; veinlets with some fine short pale hairs which are more numerous on exterior margins.

LENGTH, 5.00 mm.; width, 3.00 mm.

TYPE (male), Taveuni, Waiyero, Fiji Is., Feb. 2, 1924, Dr. H. S. Evans, British Museum. PARATYPE: 1 specimen, broken antennae, same data as type.

NESOCYPSELAS EVANSI AEMULUS Drake, new subspecies

Differs from typical form by the smaller size, biseriate discoidal area and narrower costal area (five cells deep in widest part). Last two segments of antennae wanting. Markings as in *evansi*. LENGTH, 4.00 mm., width, 2.75 mm.

TYPE (female), Bau, Fiji Is., Sept., 1922, H. W. Simmonds, British Museum. PARATYPE: 1 specimen (female), same locality and date as type.